PONTYPRIDD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

REPORT

MINISTRY OF HEALTH LIBRARY

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER 1961

D. W. FOSTER, B.Sc., M.B. B.Ch. D.P.H.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT
CENTRAL CLINIC
PONTYPRIDD
Telephone No. 3204/5

Public Health Department,
Ynysangharad Park,
Pontypridd.

November, 1962.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee
of the Pontypridd Urban District Council.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit for your consideration my Annual Report on the Public Health of the District for the year 1961.

The year was a quiet one so far as infectious diseases were concerned - which was perhaps fortunate in view of what was to come in 1962. However, there are other serious "epidemics" raging, each of which killed over 20,000 people in England and Wales in 1961. These three are lung cancer, accidents and coronary artery disease, and the tragedy is that all three are to a greater or lesser extent preventable.

The lung cancer problem is particularly poignant since this disease could be largely eliminated over a period of time by abolishing cigarette smoking. However, this is proving an impossible task with the feeble means available to us.

An ironic comment on human nature is provided by the fact that the tobacco interests are allowed to advertise - on a vast scale and in a most seductive fashion - a product which almost certainly causes over 20,000 deaths a year.

Frankly, I find the national reaction to the whole cancer problem almost incredible. Here is a disease which kills about 100,000 people a year; the very word cancer itself arouses dread and anxiety in most people. Yet we find that the funds allocated for research into cancer prevention are pitifully small and totally inadequate. This would be understandable if a solution were thought to be an extremely remote possibility, but on the contrary it seems probable that a big scientific effort (for example of the kind currently being organised to put a man on the moon) could provide many of the answers to the cancer problem in a comparatively short time.

If ever a future government is looking around for some new outlet for the money previously spent in nuclear armaments, this might be a suitable alternative.

Finally, I should like once more to express my appreciation to the Chairman of the Health Committee, Councillor C. H. James for his assistance and encouragement which has been most generously given throughout his period of office. My thanks are due also to the members of the Council for their interest in health matters, to Chief Officers of other departments for the co-operation, and to the Staff of the Health Department for their loyalty and enthusiasm.

D. W. Foster,

Medical Officer of Health.

PONTYPRIDD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Chairman of the Council

Councillor Emrys W. Peck, J.P.

Health Committee, 1961 - 1962

Chairman: C. H. James

Councillor J. G. Anzani
Councillor D. G. Ball, J.P.
Councillor J. R. Clayton
Councillor W. J. Cheeseman
Councillor H. G. A. Dark
Councillor John Davies
Councillor J. Howell Davies
Councillor Sam Davies
Councillor Richard Evans
Councillor H. Gardner
Councillor D. W. G. Harry
Councillor A. W. B. Higgins
Councillor Giraldus L. Jones
Councillor Stanley Jones
Councillor E. W. Peck , J.P.
Councillor R. Price
Councillor Norman Randell
Councillor D. J. Richards, B.E.M.
Councillor W. L. Simmonds
Councillor J. Stallard
Councillor W. J. Thomas,F.A.L.P.A.
Councillor F. J. C. Warner
Councillor J. Warren, B.A., M.Sc., (Econ)
Councillor A. R. Watkins
Councillor Mrs. G. Williams
Councillor J. Ll. Williams

Clerk of the Council

Mr. Bernard M. Murphy, Ll. B.

Public Health Department Staff

Medical Officer of Health

D. W. Foster, B.Sc., M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.

Senior Public Health Inspector

W. N. Davies

Public Health Inspectors

R. O. Hughes
W. C. Griffiths

Clerical Staff

M. Rees
Joan Pain
(Resigned April, 1961)
Hilary R. John
Lynda Davies
(Commenced April,1961)

Caretaker - Public Abattoir

R. J. Stroud

Van Driver and Disinfector

A. H. Seymour

Pest Control Officer

S. R. Redwood

SUMMARY OF GENERAL STATISTICS

Population (Mid-year,1961) estimated by Registrar General ..	35,480
Population (Census, 1951)	38,633
Area (acres)	8,141
Number of inhabited houses 1960	10,127
Number of families or separate occupiers (Census, 1951) ...	11,022
Rateable Value (1st April, 1961)	£357,547
1d. Rate Product for 1961/62	£1,344

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SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS, 1961

LIVE BIRTHS:

Legitimate		Illegitimate		Total
M.	F.	M.	F.	
293	253	7	6	559

Rate per 1,000 population 15.76 (adjusted 15.13).
Illegitimate live births 2.3% of total live births.

STILL BIRTHS:

Legitimate		Illegitimate		Total
M.	F.	M.	F.	
4	5	2	-	11

Rate per 1,000 total live and still births 19.3.

TOTAL BIRTHS:

Number (live and still) 570

DEATHS:

Males 284 - Females 217 - Total 501.

Death Rate 14.12.

Infant:

Legitimate		Illegitimate		Total
M.	F.	M.	F.	
9	6	-	-	15

Infant deaths per 1,000 live births 26.83.
Legitimate deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births 27.4.
Illegitimate deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births-Nil.

Neo-Natal:

Male	Female	Total
7	4	11

Rate per 1,000 total live births 19.68.

Early Neo-Natal:

Male	Female	Total
5	3	8

Rate per 1,000 total live births 14.3.

Perinatal:

Male	Female	Total
11	8	19

Rate per 1,000 live and still births 33.3.

Maternal Mortality:

Number of deaths - Nil.

VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE DISTRICT DURING 1961 AND PREVIOUS YEARS

Year	Population	Births		Total deaths registered in the district		Transferable Deaths		Nett deaths belonging to the distict			
								Under 1 year of age		At all ages	
		Number	Rate per 1,000 (Crude)	Number	Rate per 1,000 (Crude)	Of Non-residents registered in the district	Of Residents not registered in the district	Number	Rate per 1,000 Births	Number	Rate per 1,000 Population (Crude).
1952	38340	565	14.7	561	14.7	177	77	15	26.5	461	12.0
1953	38200	579	15.2	591	15.5	25	79	11	19.0	645	16.9
1954	38140	618	16.2	622	16.3	177	98	22	35.6	543	14.2
1955	37980	523	13.8	653	17.0	227	109	20	38.2	535	14.1
1956	37700	537	14.2	561	14.9	193	98	10	18.6	466	12.4
1957	37590	585	15.56	537	14.3	142	132	17	29.06	527	14.02
1958	37550	579	15.42	486	12.9	127	123	14	24.18	472	12.57
1959	37460	590	15.75	528	14.10	146	143	16	27.12	528	14.10
1960	37240	561	15.06	529	14.18	142	128	22	39.22	515	13.83
1961	35,480	559	15.76	510	14.37	136	127	15	26.83	501	14.12

GLAMORGAN (ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY) - VITAL STATISTICS, 1961

		Estimated Population 1961	BIRTHS			DEATHS			INFANT MORTALITY		NEO NATAL MORTALITY	
			Number of Births	Rate per 1,000 Population		Number of Deaths	Rate per 1,000 Population		Deaths under 1 year	Rate per 1,000 Live births	Deaths under 4 weeks	Rate per 1,000 Live Births
				Crude	Adjusted		Crude	Adjusted				
gland and Wales		-	804,120	17.4	-	551,783	12.0	-	17,211	21.4	-	-
ministrative County		743,870	12,668	17.03	16.69	9,230	12.41	14.40	290	22.89	212	16.74
ban Districts		522,460	8,830	16.90	16.56	6,581	12.60	14.62	203	22.99	150	16.99
ral Districts		221,410	3,838	17.33	17.16	2,649	11.96	13.99	87	22.67	62	16.15
lth Division.	Constituent Districts.											
erdare and	Aberdare Urban	38,970	597	15.32	15.78	569	14.60	15.04	12	20.10	9	15.08
ontain Ash	Mountain Ash Urban	29,550	475	16.07	15.91	342	11.57	14.00	7	14.74	4	8.42
erphilly and	Caerphilly Urban	35,930	709	19.73	18.74	414	11.52	15.09	23	32.44	15	21.16
lligaer	Gelligaer Urban	34,770	634	18.23	18.78	396	11.39	14.35	20	31.55	17	26.81
il-Glamorgan	Bridgend Urban	14,890	260	17.46	16.59	182	12.22	13.20	7	26.92	5	19.23
	Maesteg Urban	21,680	379	17.48	17.48	278	12.82	16.15	5	13.19	5	13.19
	Ogmore and Garw Urban	20,980	388	18.49	18.49	249	11.87	14.36	5	12.89	5	12.89
	Porthcawl Urban	10,890	174	15.98	15.82	151	13.87	12.90	6	34.48	5	28.74
	Penybont Rural	41,450	828	19.98	19.98	545	13.15	14.07	22	26.57	16	19.32
eath and	Neath M.B.	30,520	457	14.97	13.92	392	12.84	14.25	7	15.32	3	6.56
istrict	Neath Rural	40,800	632	15.49	15.18	490	12.01	15.25	16	25.32	13	20.57
ontypridd and	Llantrisant Rural	26,850	522	19.44	18.66	281	10.47	13.40	13	24.90	12	22.99
lantrisant	Pontypridd Urban	35,480	559	15.76	15.13	501	14.12	14.26	15	26.83	11	19.68
rt Talbot and	Glyncorrwg Urban	9,930	210	21.15	20.73	131	13.19	18.86	8	38.10	3	14.29
lyncorrwg	Port Talbot M.B.	50,020	911	18.21	17.30	509	10.18	13.44	19	20.86	12	13.17
uth East	Barry M.B.	41,850	762	18.21	17.48	444	10.61	11.78	13	17.06	10	13.12
lamorgan	Cardiff Rural	49,000	848	17.31	16.62	582	11.88	12.47	13	15.33	8	9.43
	Cowbridge M.B.	1,100	9	8.18	8.51	16	14.55	15.13	-	-	-	-
	Cowbridge Rural	20,050	360	17.96	19.94	148	7.38	12.84	7	19.44	4	11.11
	Penarth Urban	20,410	341	16.71	16.04	252	12.35	12.10	7	20.53	6	17.60
t Glamorgan	Gower Rural	12,520	224	17.89	18.78	198	15.81	14.55	6	26.79	4	17.86
	Llwchwr Urban	24,890	369	14.83	15.13	317	12.74	14.91	7	18.97	5	13.55
	Pontardawe Rural	30,740	424	13.79	13.93	405	13.18	14.37	10	23.58	5	11.79
ondda	Rhondda M.B.	100,600	1,596	15.86	15.54	1,438	14.29	16.58	42	26.32	35	21.93

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water Supply

The Pontypridd and Rhondda Joint Water Board provides an ample and constant service of pure water to all houses and premises with the exception of a few scattered cottages and farmhouses on the borders of the Urban area.

All the water is treated by modern methods of chlorination and filtration, and it is possible to maintain, in all parts of the district, a reasonable supply even during periods of drought.

Bacteriological and chemical examinations of the water are carried out at all stages of its collection, treatment, and distribution. These examinations are undertaken by the Public Health Laboratory, Cardiff, and they are in the main submitted by the Board. "Spot" samples are taken periodically by the Public Health Inspectors.

The number of samples so dealt with during the year 1961 was:-

a. Bacteriological:

Raw Water	26
Treated water going into supply..	49

b. Chemical:

Raw Water	20
Treated water going into supply..	20

Reports on the above samples of treated water were satisfactory. The raw water was also of adequate purity.

The soft upland surface water, some 3,100,000 gallons a day, is treated at the Works with lime or chalk raising the pH figure to 7.5 and then filtered and finally chlorinated and there is no action on lead. Additional supplies are obtained from the Taf Fechan Water Board, approximately 1,100,000 gallons, and 220,000 from springs each day.

The number of houses supplied direct from the main in Pontypridd is 10,313.

There are no stand-pipes in use within the Pontypridd area.

Miscellaneous samples were taken from mountain springs and streams; some were reported to be unsatisfactory in varying degree and appropriate action was taken.

The following statistics of the local rainfall for the year 1961 have been provided by the Joint Water Board. The rainfall was registered at Lanwood Reservoir, Pontypridd.

Month	Inches
January	8.60
February	5.94
March	.46
April	7.43
May	2.26
June	2.21
July	2.23
August	6.17
September	4.58
October	9.76
November	5.90
December	7.06
	62.60

The average rainfall recorded at the above station for the past 45 years is 61.48.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

A complete water-carriage system of sewerage, seventeen miles in length, controlled by the Pontypridd and Rhondda Joint Sewerage Board, extends from the Rhondda area to the sea. All authorised inhabited houses in the Pontypridd Urban locality are connected with this main sewer, with the exception of approximately 100 dwellings which lie outside the statutory distance.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

Summary of inspections and revisits in the course of routine work and "on complaint" during the year ended 31st December, 1961:-

Public Health Acts:	
First Visits	1,189
Revisits	1,862
Public Abattoir	859
Bakehouses	32
Factories..	29
Cafes	51
Licensed Premises.	138
Market and Shops	381
Farms	16
Schools	9
Slum Clearance Survey	79
Cinemas	4
Dairy	1
Miscellaneous	747
	5,397

Sampling:

Milk	177
Water	38
Other Foods	60
Ice-cream	4

Notices Served:

Informal	220
Formal	148

PROSECUTIONS UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936

In the course of the year 25 prosecutions were instituted by the Public Health Inspectors as a result of non-compliance with the requirements of statutory notices served under the Act.

In 20 cases the work had been completed at the dates of the hearings and were withdrawn on payment of costs, in 4 cases Nuisance Orders were granted and one owner was discharged on payment of costs.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937

The Public Health Inspectors paid 29 visits to factories during the year.

Generally all the factories were found to be in as satisfactory condition, and in no instance was it necessary to take legal action for the contravention of any of the provisions of the above Act.

The annual statement is attached as an appendix to this report.

CREMATORIUM

The following particulars have been supplied by the Clerk of the Board:-

Cremations for the year 1960	...	1,835
Cremations for the year 1961	...	1,792

The cremations in 1961 show a decrease of 43 compared with 1960.

It is interesting to note that by the end of 1961, cremations carried out in Pontypridd totalled 30,896.

CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960

The above Act, which came into operation on 29th August, 1960 confers on local authorities effective powers for controlling caravan sites by strengthening the powers of planning authorities and introducing a new licencing system.

One site only is established in this area.

In November, 1961 the owner of the site was prosecuted for non-compliance with certain conditions of the licence and he was fined £25 with 10 guineas advocate's fee.

An applicant to develop a caravan site in another part of the town was refused planning permission. He appealed and in December, 1961 the Minister upheld the Council's decision.

SCAVENGING

The collection of refuse and waste material during 1961 amounted approximately to 14,000 tons, an average of 55 tons per working day. Disposal is effected by controlled tipping on a site at Llandraw - an angle dozer being used to spread the refuse and cover it down with inert material each day.

RODENT CONTROL

One man is engaged full time to deal with day-to-day complaints and routine duties of rodent infestation.

The following tables give a summary of action during 1961.

Number of premises treated

Rats		Mice
52	Business premises	9
499	Others	138
551		147

The department also deals with 10 business premises on contract.

The sewers in the area were treated in May/July, 1961. The poison and bait were zinc, phosphide and sausage rusk.

VERMINOUS PREMISES

The methods employed in this locality for dealing with verminous premises have been outlined in previous reports. The number of premises dealt with during the year under review was as follows:-

Council	...	44
Other dwelling houses	...	40
Other premises	...	7
		91

OFFENSIVE TRADES

The following offensive trades are established in the district:-

Rag storage and sorting ...	3
Fellmonger	1

SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS

Pontypridd possesses a municipal open-air swimming bath and a paddling pool situated in the Ynysangharad Park. The adult bath holds 460,000 gallons and the juvenile pool 180,000 gallons.

Water is supplied from the town mains, and is treated by a large capacity filtration and purification plant by chemical precipitation, filtration, aeration and finally chlorination by a break-point chlorination plant with a chlorine residual recorder. The juvenile pool is connected to the filtration plant of the adult swimming bath. The turnover period for both pools is eight hours.

10 samples of bath water were taken on 5 occasions for bacteriological and chemical examination and all were reported to be satisfactory.

The standard of water purity to be aimed at in a swimming bath is equivalent to that for drinking water. It will be appreciated that such a standard is a very high one particularly during periods when very large numbers of people make use of the baths. It is particularly gratifying therefore to find that in every case, the samples taken were reported to be satisfactory. However, overcrowding must be avoided and there must be supervision in particular of the very young toddlers using the paddling pool.

HOUSING

In the post war period 1303 new houses have been erected by the Council. During 1961, 231 dwellings have been completed and occupied. Work is proceeding on the following dwellings:-

Ynys Farm	1 bedroom flats	28
Ynyslyn Road	2 bedroom flats	4
Glyncoch	3 bedroom houses	50
Glanfelin	3 bedroom flats	8
Poplar Road	2 bedroom flats	28
Ynys Corrwg	(4 bedroom houses	8
	(3 bedroom houses	28
Total		154

In addition, private enterprise has accounted for the following new dwellings during the year:-

Completed	.....	41
Commenced	.....	34
		75

COUNCIL HOUSES

Particulars of the dwelling houses owned by the Pontypridd Urban District Council at the end of 1961 are set out as follows:-

Consolidated Housing Scheme ...	1909
Ynys Terrace	28
Gwernygerwn	12
Taken over by Council Small dwellings acquisition Acts:	
1899 - 1923 and Housing Acts 1923-1925	24
19, 20 and 22 Stow Hill	3
16 Broadway	1
	1977

SLUM CLEARANCE - RE-HOUSING

During the latter part of the year, the Council re-housed 51 families from the two and three-bedroom flat groups at the M.A.P. Estate, with the remainder of the tenants to follow early in 1962. At the end of the year, work was proceeding on the construction of three and four-bedroom dwellings for the remaining group of larger families on the Estate.

In addition, 11 aged persons were accommodated in the one-bedroom flats at Rhydyfelin and 7 families from various other slum clearance properties.

SLUM CLEARANCE PROGRAMME

In October and November, 1961, the Council made ten clearance orders covering 63 properties, as its 3rd period programme. The Public Inquiry was scheduled for 15th January, 1962.

RENT ACT, 1957

Two applications were received for the cancellation of certificates previously granted. One application was granted and the other refused.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

The Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959

At January, 1961, 14 distributors and 13 dairies (other than dairy farms) were listed in the authority's registers.

Under Regulation 8 of the above Regulations, a distributor is required to be registered only with the local authority in whose area the premises from which the milk is distributed is situated.

The Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960

The following licences were granted for 1961:-

Dealers	-	T.T. Milk	-	16
		Pasteurised	-	2
		Sterilised	-	14

These Regulations, which came into operation on 1st October, 1960, provide that a dealer's licence authorises the sale of milk outside as well as inside the area of the licensing authority. The issue of supplementary dealers' licences were therefore discontinued after 1960.

The Milk (Special Designation) (Specified Areas) Order, 1954

Under the above Order, Pontypridd is included in a Specified Area, wherein it is illegal to sell by retail for human consumption milk other than specially designated milk.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS

The following is a summary of examinations carried out during the past year; all samples being submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, Cardiff.

Graded Milk	Numbers of Samples	Unsatisfactory
Pasteurised T.T.	2	-
Pasteurised	38	1
Sterilised	1	-

ICE-CREAM PREMISES

At 31st December, 1961 there were 200 registered ice-cream retailers in this town. Of these, probably only six manufacture their own ice-cream the majority preferring to purchase the ice-cream ready made, in hygienic containers, and maintaining it at the required temperature in refrigerators provided by the wholesaler.

These premises are regularly inspected by the Food Inspectors.

FOOD PREMISES

The following statement sets out the totals of the various types of food premises within the Pontypridd Urban District:-

Butchers	38
Grocers	62
General	140
Confectioners...	17
Fruiterers and Greengrocers	32
Chemists	14
Cafes and Restaurants	24
Fishmongers	5
Fish Friers	18
Bakeries	7

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS (AMENDMENT)ACT, 1954

Section 1 of the Act is applicable within the area to sheep, ewes, wethers, rams and lambs, and with the exception of Kosher meat, all cattle are humanely killed by the captive bolt pistol and the smaller animals are stunned before slaughter.

15 licences under Section 3 of the Slaughter of Animals (Amendment) Act, 1954 were granted by the Council to operate for 1961.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES ACT, 1958

On 7th March, 1961, the Council was informed that the Minister had accepted the report on the future of the Public Abattoir and my department proceeded with preparation of the detailed scheme of improvements. The list of works and new plant together with quotations therefor was accepted by the Health Committee on 14th July, 1961.

In August, a Chill Room of 585 cu.ft. capacity was installed in the cooling hall, as part of the scheme of improvements.

INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

The following are particulars for 1961 of the number of animals slaughtered and examined at the Abattoir:-

Cows	Heifers and Steers	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Total
610	2,411	770	25,581	6,358	35,730

The total number of visits paid to the Abattoir, Markets and Shops by the Public Health Inspectors for the purposes of inspection of meat and other foods was as follows:-

Visits and revisits made to the Public Abattoir by the Public Health Inspectors	859
Visits made to other premises under Public Health (Meat Regulation) 1924 and Food & Drugs Act, 1955	381
	1,240

Summary of unsound meat and other foods surrendered and destroyed during the year ended 31st December, 1961:-

	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Public Abattoir (Meat - Tuberculosis)	-	2	3	8
Public Abattoir (Meat - Other diseases)	8	3	0	17
Public Markets and Shops (Other foods)	3	7	0	3½
	11	13	0	0½

CONDEMNED MEAT AND OFFAL

In accordance with recommendations of the Ministry of Food to the effect that Local Authorities should control the disposal of condemned meat and offal from their Abattoir, the Council has assumed this responsibility. Periodically, approved contractors are invited to quote for the purchase of these materials and the Council accepts the most favourable offer, consistent with facilities to collect on agreed days. All proceeds are refunded to the owners of the animals concerned.

The following tables show the percentage figures for the year ended 31st December, 1961, of those carcases affected with:-

1. Tuberculosis
2. Diseases other than Tuberculosis
3. Cysticercus Bovis

Number inspected:-

Cows	Heifers and Steers	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
610	2,411	770	25,581	6,358

1. Tuberculosis:

	Beasts	Pigs
Carcases	-	-
Parts	4	24
Percentage	0.2%	0.4%

2. All diseases other than Tuberculosis:

	Beasts	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Carcases	8	13	-
Parts	140	678	238
Percentage	4.9%	2.7%	3.7%

3. Cysticercus Bovis:

N I L

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

The Pontypridd Council administers the above Act in this area and the Authority's Public Health Inspectors are appointed sampling officers. Mr. D. Evan Jones, M.Sc., F.R.I.C., of the Public Health Laboratory, Cardiff, is the Public Analyst appointed to act for this district.

In the course of the past year, the following wide range of samples (Formal and Informal) were submitted to, and reported upon, by the Analyst:

Sample	Genuine	Non-Genuine
Milk	121	15
Butter	1	-
Margarine	2	-
Lard	1	-
Jam cream sponge	1	-
Chocolate biscuits	3	-
Self raising flour	3	-
Malt vinegar	3	-
Mustard	1	-
Curry powder	4	-
Canned rice pudding	4	-
Sausages	5	-
Meat paste	1	-
Fish paste	1	-
Potted salmon	1	-
Soft drinks	2	-
Jam	13	-
Mixed peel	2	-
Ice-cream	4	-
Beer	6	-
Cake mixture	1	-
White pepper	1	-
Canned Meat product	2	-
Table jelly	2	-
Total	185	15

The average composition of milk samples for 1961, was 3.63 milk fat and 8.59 solids-non-fat, compared with the standard laid down in the milk regulations of 3% milk fat and 8.5% solids-non-fat.

Following are details of the substandard food:-

P 23	Formal	-	Deficient in fat	-	(4 per cent)
P 24	Formal	-	Deficient in fat	-	(3 per cent)
43 P	Informal	-	Deficient in fat	-	(3 per cent)
47 P	Informal	-	Deficient in fat	-	(4 per cent)
51 P	Informal	-	Deficient in fat	-	(2 per cent)
57 P	Informal	-	Deficient in fat	-	(9 per cent)
59 P	Informal	-	Deficient in fat	-	(7 per cent)
62 P	Informal	-	Deficient in fat	-	(12 per cent)
63 P	Informal	-	Deficient in fat	-	(16 per cent)
65 P	Informal	-	Deficient in fat	-	(11 per cent)
66 P	Informal	-	Deficient in fat	-	(9 per cent)
67 P	Informal	-	Deficient in fat	-	(9 per cent)
71 P	Informal	-	Deficient in fat	-	(11 per cent)
75 P	Informal	-	Deficient in fat	-	(7 per cent)
82 P	Informal	-	Deficient in fat	-	(9 per cent)

In respect of the above deficiencies, the following action was taken:-

Milk - Formal

P 23, P 24, - "Appeal to the Cow" samples were also deficient in milk fat. The producer was advised to re-constitute his herd.

Milks - Informal

43 P, 47P, 51 P, 57 P, 59P, 62 P, 63 P, 65P, 66 P, 67 P, 71P, 75 P, 82P. These samples were of producers' milk and were separate milkings forming bulk supplies to wholesalers. The fat content of the bulk supply in each case was satisfactory and there was, therefore, no offence.

DISPOSAL OF CONDEMNED FOOD

Consignments of food which have been condemned by the Public Health Inspectors as being unfit for human consumption are surrendered stained and dispatched to the Council's controlled tip. The Authority is fortunate in having available a plentiful and regular supply of flue dust, and the food with all other refuse is more than adequately covered. The tip is regularly inspected and during the warmer weather it is regularly sprayed with insecticide to minimise fly nuisance.

SEWER SWABS

The department submitted 39 sewer swabs from the abattoir and from bakeries in the co-operation in the research being carried out by Dr.Harvey of the Public Health Laboratory Service.

Dr. Harvey has expressed his appreciation of our interest and efforts and asks us to continue with this work.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

(Other than Tuberculosis) during 1961

Disease	Total cases notified	Total cases admitted to hospital	Total Deaths
Sonne' Dysentery	1	1	-
Scarlet Fever	22	-	-
Pneumonia	5	-	16
Puerperal Pyrexia	3	3	-
Measles	621	-	-
Para.Polio	1	-	-
Whooping Cough	13	-	-
Op. Neonatorum	1	1	-

PUERPERAL PYREXIA REGULATIONS, 1939

All three cases of Puerperal Pyrexia reported during the year were from hospitals. These responded to treatment and no deaths resulted.

MATERNAL MORTALITY

There were no maternal deaths in the district in 1961. This gratifying result can be attributed to improved care of mothers before, during and after confinement, and reflects credit on the general practitioner, hospital and local authority services. Modern drugs to combat infection have of course, played a great part in this improvement.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES

The ambulance service is the responsibility of the Glamorgan County Council, and the depot serving the Pontypridd area is situated at Hawthorn near Pontypridd. The telephone number is Pontypridd 2522.

REPLACEMENT OF DESTROYED BEDDING

Authority is given to the Local Authority, by Section 167 - ss. 4 of the Public Health Act, 1936 to replace bedding soiled and suspected of containing infection after infectious diseases.

No such replacement was made in 1961.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED IN EACH WARD DURING THE YEAR, 1961

Disease	Graig	Rhon -dda	Town	Cilfy -nydd	Tral -lwn	Trefo -rest	Rhydy -felin	Total
Measles	66	99	102	112	30	91	121	621
Tuberculosis (Resp)	3	2	-	4	4	5	6	24
Tuberculosis (N.Resp)	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2
Scarlet Fever	4	4	1	-	1	7	5	22
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	3
Pneumonia	-	2	-	-	1	-	2	5
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Para. Polio	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Whooping Cough	-	2	1	6	-	-	4	13
Op. Neonatorum	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
	73	112	104	123	37	103	141	693

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN AGE GROUPS

Notified during 1961

Disease	Under 1 year	1 - 2	2 - 3	3 - 4	4 - 5	5 - 10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65	Over 65	Total
Scarlet Fever	-	2	3	3	5	6	3	-	-	-	-	-	22
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3
Pneumonia	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	5
Measles	16	86	101	122	133	156	5	1	1	-	-	-	621
Whooping Cough	2	2	3	1	1	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	13
Sonne' Dysentery	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Op. Neonatorum	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
T.B. Respiratory	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	3	7	6	2	24
T.B. Non-respiratory	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	2
Para-Polio	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Total	22	91	107	126	139	164	13	5	7	9	8	2	693

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The figures given in the tables on pages 20, 21 and 22 show that there was an epidemic of measles during the year. Measles usually occurs in the epidemic form every year, occasionally every three years. At the moment there is no safe effective vaccine though one is likely to be developed in the near future, and it may well eventually be administered in a combined form with other vaccines.

In spite of the large number of cases (623 cases were notified, and probably as many more occurred but were not notified) there were no deaths, which is an eloquent testimony both to today's drugs and to the general practitioner and hospital services.

POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION

The national scheme for vaccination against poliomyelitis began in 1956 under the control of the respective County Medical Officers.

In my capacity as Divisional Medical Officer I am able to supply the following figures showing the progress in the Pontypridd area during 1961

The total number of injections given during the year was 5,462 made up as follows:-

First injections	...	1,741
Second injections	...	1,684
Third injections	...	2,037

The figures in age-groups are as follows:-

0 - 15 years	...	First	...	663
		Second	...	634
		Third	...	471
		Fourth	...	2,037
15- 25 years	...	First	...	290
		Second	...	333
		Third	...	214
25- 40 years	...	First	...	700
		Second		640
		Third	...	579
Over 40 years	...	First	...	88
		Second	...	77
		Third	...	38

In addition, 671 injections were given by General Practitioners.

LABORATORY WORK AND FACILITIES

The Public Health Laboratory, Cardiff, examines and reports upon all pathological specimens submitted from the Pontypridd area. The number of suspected and routine specimens sent by the Health Department and by local doctors during the past year was 13. These included throat and nose swabs, sputa, blood, pus, faeces, cerebro-spinal fluid, etc.

Outfits for the collection of specimens for transmission through the post are kept at the office of the Public Health Department for the use of medical practitioners of the town.

HOSPITAL PROVISION FOR CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Where hospital admission is deemed desirable, cases of infectious diseases are accepted at the Cardiff Isolation Hospital at Canton, Cardiff, and at the Tyntyla Hospital, Pentre, Rhondda. In practice, the more serious types of infectious diseases, such as poliomyelitis and cerebro-spinal meningitis are usually treated at Cardiff. Special facilities also exist at the hospital at Canton for the treatment of tubercular meningitis and miliary tuberculosis, both of which require skilled and prolonged nursing care and attention.

The Isolation Hospital at Tonteg, formerly administered by the Pontypridd Council now functions as a tuberculosis Sanatorium under the control of the Welsh Regional Hospital Board. The hospital has a capacity of fifty-six beds and both male and female cases are admitted for treatment. Ten of the beds are provided for children.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1925

SECTION 62

and

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936

SECTION 172

The Local Authority took no action under these sections during 1961.

TUBERCULOSIS - NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1961

	New Cases						Deaths						
	Respir -atory		Non-Resp -iratory		Total		Respir -atory		Non-Resp -iratory		Total
	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 1 year	1	-	-	-	1		-	-	-	-	-
1 - 5 years	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-
5 - 15 years	-	-	-	1	1		-	-	-	-	-
15 - 25 years		5	-	-	5		-	-	-	-	-
25 - 35 years	1	2	-	-	3		-	-	-	-	-
35 - 45 years	2	1	-	-	3		-	-	-	-	-
45 - 65 years	9	1	1	-	11		-	6	-	-	6
Over 65 years	2	-	-	-	2		-	2	-	-	2
	15	9	1	1	26		-	8	-	-	8

TUBERCULOSIS DEATH RATE

	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956
Respiratory	0.22	0.03	0.08	0.09	0.13	0.16
Non-respiratory	Nil	Nil	0.05	0.02	Nil	Nil
All forms of Tuberculosis	0.22	0.03	0.13	0.11	0.13	0.16

TUBERCULOSIS 1961

The following information has been kindly supplied by Doctor J.G.Cox, in respect of Pontypridd and Rhondda areas which form the district under his control:-

A review of the Chest Clinic work covering the Pontypridd and Rhondda area for 1961 shows that there was an increase in the number of new cases of Tuberculosis. The number of female cases dropped from 35 to 22, children from 8 to 5 while the number of male cases increased from 63 to 93. The great majority of these new cases were in the older age groups and 30 of the 93 male cases were in Miners or ex-miners. In addition one Silicotic quarryman was found to have tubercle. It is the policy of the Clinic to encourage patients with evidence of Pneumoconiosis to attend at regular intervals for serial X-rays and repeated sputum tests as this group is particularly at risk as far as breakdown from Tuberculosis is concerned.

Contact examination was continued to the fullest extent but the yield of new cases of Tuberculosis in this section is decreasing.

The figures for conditions other than Tubercle showed little variation over the 1960 figures. Bronchial Neoplasms, Bronchitis and Emphysema, Pneumoconiosis and Heart diseases showed much the same incidence but there was an increase in the number of Pneumonia cases.

The need for continued propaganda regarding smoking is of importance as its part in the causation of Lung Cancer, Bronchitis and some heart diseases is beyond doubt. Also of importance in this respect is atmospheric pollution which is already receiving attention from the Health Authorities.

VACCINATION WITH B.C.G.

The vaccination of contacts of Tuberculosis is the responsibility of the Chest Clinic, and the vaccination of school leavers is carried out by the School Medical Service.

Number of parental consents requested ...	918
Number of accepted B.C.G. vaccination ...	528
Number of Mantoux tested	473
Number positive	139
Number negative	302
Number vaccinated	292

These figures relate to children attending schools in the Pontypridd area only.

CANCER

Deaths from Cancer (all forms) in the Pontypridd area recorded during 1961 were as follows:-

Males	Females	Total
45	18	63

The above figures, constituting a death rate of 1.77 per 1,000 population show a decrease on those of last year, when the total reached 74. The number of deaths from lung cancer in 1961 was 14, two more than in 1960.

It is noteworthy that lung cancer now kills more people than tuberculosis.

INFANT WELFARE

The Infant Welfare Centres in Pontypridd are administered by the Glamorgan County Council.

The following Clinics hold weekly sessions:-

Pontypridd	Central Clinic, Park.
Treforest	Saron Chapel, Vestry.
Rhydyfelin	Clinic, Ash Square.
Hopkinstown	Hall, Foundry Road.
Graig	St. John's Church Vestry.

In addition, fortnightly sessions are held at:-

Pontshonnorton	Merthyr Road Clinic.
Glyncoch	Glyncoch Clinic.

INFANT DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1961

Date	Sex	Cause	Age
12. 4. 61	M	Prematurity	1 week
11. 4. 61	M	Prematurity	1 day
29. 3. 61	M	Prematurity	5 hours
22. 2. 61	F	Atelectasis Prematurity	2 hours
22. 2. 61	M	Atelectasis Prematurity	2 days
27. 1. 61	F	Atelectasis Prematurity	3 weeks
5. 8. 61	M	Bronchopneumonia Prematurity	1 month
29.11. 61	M	Cerebral Haemorrhage	1 day
9. 11. 61	F	Subarachnoid Haemorrhage	40 minutes
22. 9. 61	F	Meningomyelocele Hydrocephalus	1 month
16. 6. 61	F	Microcephaly	13 hours
15. 8. 61	F	Congenital Hydrocephalus Congenital spina bifida	6 months
1. 4. 61	M	Persistent patent ductus arteriosis Prematurity	3 days
28. 1. 61	M	Persistent patent ductus arteriosis with inter-atrial septal defect	1 week
20.10.61	M	Shock and asphyxia due to burning	3½ months

CO-OPERATION WITH VOLUNTARY BODIES

The following extract is taken from the Annual Report of the Pontypridd Branch of the N.S.P.C.C. which also covers Aberdare and Llantrisant areas:-

"Love and care are the birthright of every child, but it is surprising how many children are denied them. Of over 110,000 children throughout the country who came under the Society's notice last year, more than 80,000 suffered from some form of ill-treatment or neglect. This is a terrible evil, but the effects of it can to a great extent be minimised by the better and earlier reporting of cases, when we can take swift action, often of a remedial kind, to help the children concerned.

We know that so large a problem cannot be put right overnight but increased vigilance in the reporting of cases can help us to improve the conditions for many children. Of course, when we talk of making conditions better for a child we cannot in many of our cases hope for perfection.

The main object is to induce parents to provide a reasonable home and treat their children in a reasonable manner. It can well be understood, however, that after marked improvements have been secured in a case sometimes a relapse occurs and then the often long job of rehabiliation starts again, but even if this takes months it is well worth all the effort if a child is given a fair chance in life.

Just how busy these and other cases keep our Inspector is revealed by the fact that to see that conditions did improve for the children he paid 653 visits of supervision and 646 miscellaneous calls, during the year.

Our thanks are accorded to all those who reported cases to us during the year".

Mr. Rees was called to deal with 149 cases, classified as follows:-

Neglect	68
Ill-treatment and Assault	22
Beyond Control	10
Moral Danger	8
Advice Sought	41

Mr. Rees expresses his appreciation of the help given him by my department and I acknowledge his assistance on many occasions.

CAUSES OF DEATH, 1961

		Male	Female	Total
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	.....	8	-	8
Malignant Neoplasm:				
Stomach	.....	7	4	11
Lungs	.....	14	-	14
Breasts	.....	-	4	4
Uterus	.....	-	1	1
Other Sites	.....	24	9	33
Other infective or parasitic disease	.....	2	-	2
Vascular Lesions of nervous system	.....	41	58	99
Coronary disease, angina	.....	49	35	84
Hypertension with heart disease	.....	4	2	6
Other heart diseases	.....	25	31	56
Other circulatory diseases	.....	10	20	30
Influenza	.....	9	3	12
Pneumonia	.....	9	7	16
Bronchitis	.....	37	6	43
Other diseases of respiratory system	.....	8	4	12
Diabetes	.....	2	-	2
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	.....	3	-	3
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	.....	-	1	1
Nephritis and nephrosis	.....	3	-	3
Hyperplasia of prostate	.....	2	-	2
Congenital malformations	.....	3	3	6
Other defined or ill-defined diseases	.....	17	24	41
Motor vehicles accidents	.....	1	2	3
Other accidents	.....	4	2	6
Syphilitic disease	.....	-	1	1
Suicide	.....	2	-	2
		284	217	501

NOTIFICATION AND DEATH RATES FOR CERTAIN INFECTIOUS DISEASES FOR 1961

	Pontypridd Rate per 1,000 population	
	1961	1960
Deaths:		
Whooping Cough	-	0.0
Diphtheria	-	0.0
Tuberculosis	0.22	0.03
Influenza	0.34	0.03
Smallpox	-	0.0
Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis	-	0.0
Pneumonia	0.45	0.59
Notifications (Corrected):		
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever	-	0.03
Meningococcal Infection	-	0.0
Scarlet Fever	0.59	0.65
Whooping Cough	0.37	0.30
Diphtheria	-	0.0
Erysipelas	-	0.0
Food Poisoning	-	0.0
Measles	17.50	0.06
Pneumonia	0.14	0.06
Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis	-	0.06
Dysentery	-	0.06
Tuberculosis	0.63	0.59

50 YEARS AGO

I feel it would be of interest to include in the Annual Report a section giving a few of the salient points from the corresponding Annual Report of 50 years ago.

The report for the year 1911 (made by Dr. Howard Davies) includes statistics showing that the Infant Mortality was higher in Pontypridd (152 deaths per 1,000 births) than in England and Wales as a whole (133) and unfortunately the same is true today, although of course both rates are now greatly reduced. Infectious diseases show a completely different picture from that of 1961, and although no cases of smallpox or cholera occurred, there were 35 cases of Typhoid fever (4 deaths) and 33 cases of Diphtheria (5 deaths). But the most staggering figure is that of 97 deaths among children from Diarrhoea, mostly in children under 1 year.

The total population in 1911, was not known with any accuracy but was estimated at 45,000.

Dr. Davies goes on to recommend strongly to the Council that they adopt the Notification of Births Act, as he felt that many of the deaths among infants were due to "want of knowledge on the part of the mother as to the proper rearing of infants". He also comments favourably on the introduction of the compulsory notification of Tuberculosis which was introduced in that year.

Information of this sort is of course vital to Health Departments, and the introduction of these measures was of the utmost importance in achieving the subsequent great improvement in both the infant mortality and tuberculosis problems.

Dr. Davies blames the impure milk supply of that time for most of the many deaths from Diarrhoea and tuberculosis in children, and when one reads that the vehicles used by some of the milk vendors were unclean (being used also for carrying food for pigs, coal and other commodities), and again that milk from cows suffering from tuberculosis was retailed widely in the district one is forced to the conclusion that he was probably right. He would have been delighted to know that South Wales was one of the first areas in the United Kingdom to have an entirely Safe Milk Supply.

APPENDIX

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH IN RESPECT OF THE YEAR 1961

FOR THE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF PONTYPRIDD IN THE COUNTY OF GLAMORGAN

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the Factories Act 1937 - Part 1 of the Act

Premises	Number on Register	Inspections	Number of Written notices	Number of Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	60	-	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	179	29	-	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-Workers' premises)	2	-	-	-
Total	241	29	-	-

Factories Act, 1937 (Cont'd)

Cases in which DEFECTS were found

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted.
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector.	By H.M. Inspector.	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7) a. Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
b. Unsuitable or defective	-	-	-	-	-
c. Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work)	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-

Factories Act, 1937 (Cont'd)

Part Vlll of the Act (Section 110)

OUTWORK

Nature of Work	Number of out-workers in August list required by Section 110 (1) (c)
Wearing apparel (Making (etc. (Cleaning and Washing	64
Total	64

Signature

Medical Officer of Health.

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